



Truro Rural District Council

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1971

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TRURO RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health -

DR. C. W. J. HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

The Leats, Truro

Tel: Truro 2202.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Building Surveyor -

A. H. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

Rural Council Hall, River Street, Truro. Tel: Truro 4681.

Additional Public Health Inspectors -

E. L. BURLEY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., F.C.S.I. (Deputy Chief)

D. L. CUINNICK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

F. M. FLACK, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

J. M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., D.M.A. (Inter).

Building Inspectors -

J. V. COCKSEGE

G. MARTIN

Office Staff -

C. R. WASLEY

MRS. C. C. M. STEVENS (formerly MISS ELLIOTT)

MRS. F. E. SALMON

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the Truro Rural District for the year ending 1971.

The estimated mid-1971 population is 31,010, an increase of 1,950 over 1970. Most of this increase is due to people moving into this area to live as the number of deaths exceeded the number of live births in the district by 58.

The reduction in measles cases compared with last year i.e. 45 as compared with 187 is due to the alternate yearly incidence of this infection, and until the annual figure remains low one cannot state that the immunisation campaign has had any marked effect on the incidence of this disease.

With regard to mortality figures, Ischaemic Heart disease accounts for 27 per cent or over one quarter of all deaths, which is an increase over last year.

With regard to other morbidity and mortality figures for 1971 in the Rural District there are no significant changes in the rates.

I would however take this opportunity to bring to your notice a fact which applies equally to all districts within this Health area, and that concerns urgent re-housing on medical grounds. This Council like others has done well for the elderly and infirm, and the number of purpose built bungalows with a Warden service designed especially for this age group is adequate proof of the housing authorities determination to care for the aged in the community. This Council also has a purpose built Council House designed for the severely handicapped person and is to be commended for this, but cases come to my notice where the Specialist and Family Doctors are most concerned in rehousing people urgently on medical grounds, where the existing accommodation is wholly inadequate for the particular case and the house is not suitable for adaptation or alteration.

Three factors seem to act as stumbling blocks in preventing such individuals from being rehoused quickly. These are the factors which apply to ordinary housing applicants:

- A. The need to have applied for housing for a period of 12 months before being put on a housing list: and
- B. The condition of application which states that only one selected area with one alternative area may be applied for: and
- C. Lack of available houses for immediate use.

In my opinion the restricting factors A and B should not apply to urgent cases on medical grounds. Under existing conditions trying to obtain priority for housing in medical cases which require rehousing in a matter of a few weeks at the most, is almost impossible. Even with supporting medical certificates, and a sympathetic Council, it is unlikely that any applicant

can be rehoused in less than six months. If these requests for urgent housing cannot be granted primarily because of lack of houses, and this is quite understandable, then there ought to be legislation which would allow adequate private property to be rented to the Council on a temporary basis. There is legislation to cover adaptations to houses, and money is made available to meet the needs of installation of costly electronic apparatus to help the paralysed, and those suffering from kidney disease in their homes, but neither the District Council as a Housing Authority, nor the County Council as a Social Service Authority, can provide adequate housing at short notice for cases on medical grounds.

Under part V of the Housing Act 1957 as amended by Section 3 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970, the District Council as a Housing Authority could build specifically for such persons. This would mean they would have to select limited sites that would be suitable for all cases, and in order to have such buildings available at short notice they would have to be left vacant ready for such cases when they arose. This would be unrealistic, and great difficulty would be experienced in calculating the number of such houses required in the population. Unless the hire of temporary accommodation is made possible, and this is at present excluded under Section 92 of the Housing Act, 1957, I cannot see any easy remedy for this problem.

I would end by thanking the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all its members for their support during the year. To all Chief Officers and their Staff, and to Mr. Bennett and his Staff I wish to express my thanks for their cheerful co-operation at all times.

I am indebted to the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, and the Clerical Staff at the Leats Office for their help in the production of this Annual Report, and for their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your Obedient Servant

C. W. J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health

Truro Rural District



STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area, acres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108,316
Parishes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Population, mid 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,010
Number of houses inhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,289
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,001,111
Product of 1p rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,011
Number of houses built since 1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,942
Number of families accommodated in converted buildings:-										
	Trevellas Estate									1
Number of families on housing list	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	850
Number of houses under construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319

Birth, Death, Infant Mortality Rates since 1950

<u>Year</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1950	13.7	10.5	20.5
1951	16.1	11.7	25.4
1952	14.5	9.9	31.0
1953	14.0	9.0	29.2
1954	14.9	10.3	14.1
1955	13.6	10.5	28.0
1956	15.8	11.4	10.7
1957	16.4	11.0	30.8
1958	15.9	11.5	13.3
1959	15.7	10.8	13.5
1960	17.4	11.3	9.7
1961	16.4	12.0	35.6
1962	15.9	11.7	15.5
1963	18.6	11.1	25.3
1964	18.6	11.1	11.4
1965	17.5	10.6	21.4
1966.	18.0	12.1	18.4
1967	16.3	11.2	29.8
1968	15.5	11.4	26.3
1969	17.1	11.5	21.0
1970	16.9	11.7	19.0
1971	16.2	12.4	24.0

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED QUARTERLY

	<u>Mar</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Mar</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	1	Measles	31	4	10	-	45
Tuberculosis	5	-	1	-	6	Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	2	9	Malaria	1	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	5	Infective					
						Jaundice	-	2	1	4	7







[illegible]

B33(1) Bronchitis and emphysema	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
B46(7) Other diseases of respiratory system	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(8) Other diseases of digestive system	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(9) Other diseases, genito-urinary system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B46(11) Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B42 Congenital anomalies	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B43 Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
BE48 All other accidents	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE50 All other external causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES:	M	267	4	2	-	-	1	6	1	3	17	41	83	109	
	F	215	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	12	23	49	123	



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## 1. Mothers and Young Children (Sec. 22)

Clinics for Child Welfare in the Truro Rural District

	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1. St. Agnes	11	256
2. Perranporth	22	591
3. Chacewater	11	182
4. Carnon Downs	11	347
5. Probus	12	358
6. St. Mawes	11	151
7. Portscatho	12	380

The first four clinics are attended by County School Health Service Personnel. The Clinics at St. Mawes, Portscatho and Probus are staffed by County Health Visitors but General Practitioners carry out the immunisation of children.

Dental Services for Expectant Mothers and children are undertaken at The Leats.

The Ante Natal Clinics in the Rural District are staffed by Truro District Nurses/Midwives and are held at and staffed by Family Doctors at their surgeries.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes. These were held at the various clinics in the Rural Area and there were 283 attendances. The classes were based on a series of eight lectures per course and when convenient fathers were invited to attend one lecture in each course.

Family Planning. A Clinic is held in Truro City and cases from the Rural District are referred to this Clinic.

2. Midwifery Services (Sec. 23)

Forty-four deliveries in the home were undertaken in the Rural District during 1971 and of these Medical Aid was sought in 16 cases. The decrease in the number of home deliveries is seen in the Truro R.D.C. when this year only 44 babies were delivered at home out of a total of 424, which is 10 per cent. This decline in the numbers born at home is due to the availability of maternity beds at the new Princess Alexandra Wing at Treリス Hospital, and although a one hundred per cent hospital delivery rate will probably never occur, it is hoped that the majority will be delivered in hospital which is the safest procedure for mother and child:

NUMBER OF HOME DELIVERIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Falmouth	49	48	38	32	31	26
Truro City	53	45	34	27	35	26
Truro R.D.C.	36	35	31	32	19	10
Penryn	65	57	45	36	15	17

3. Health Visitors (Sec. 24)

The work of the Health Visitors among the elderly increased during the year, the number of visits rising from 1,246 in 1970 to 1,333 in 1971. Visits on social grounds for Problem Families, however, decreased further from 359 to 292. In the young age group, 7,075 visits were made to children and 96 Health Education talks and demonstrations were given in 1971.

4. Home Nursing (Sec. 25)

The number of general nursing cases decreased from 941 in 1970 to 883 in 1971 but the number of visits increased from 20,502 to 23,025. A large number of injections were required apart from general nursing care.

5. Immunisation Figures for whole of Health Area III

1971

<u>PRIMARY DOSES</u>	<u>YEAR OF BIRTH</u>					Others under age 16	<u>Total</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1964-67</u>		
Triple DTP	239	530	35	12	10	1	827
Polio	237	531	35	12	14	17	847
Measles	2	307	262	92	103	7	773
						550	550
<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>							
Triple DTP	24	584	190	38	43	4	883
Dip/Tetanus		3	3	4	708	116	834
Tetanus	1		2	1	24	139	167
Polio	24	580	198	41	755	165	1,763

The figures for immunisation for 1971 cannot be compared directly with 1970 but the total number of persons protected by routine primary immunisation is somewhat less than 1970 but the number of children aged between one year and seven years given a reinforcing dose is greater than in 1970. Also 1971 was the first year when 550 girls aged 13 in this Health Area were protected against Rubella by immunisation. This protection will be offered all girls at the age of 13 years in future.

6. Ambulance Service (Sec. 27)

This service is under direct County Council control and therefore no report on the day to day administration is given.

7. Prevention Care and After-Care Services (Sec. 28)

The mobile X-ray Unit pays twice monthly visits to The Leats and to Falmouth to examine referred cases from Family Doctors and children requiring further X-ray following positive skin sensitivity tests for T.B. B.C.G. Vaccination was given to 965 school children for protection against T.B. in the whole of the Health Area No. 3.



The Health Visitor specialising in T.B. work to-day is still required to spend a considerable amount of effort and time in T.B. contact work and as a result of the three cases notified in this Rural District in 1971, there were 39 contacts visited and skin tested: of these 16 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

#### Yellow Fever

The Leats is a registered Centre for this immunisation and during 1971 283 cases were immunised before going abroad.

Cervical Smear Clinics have been set up in Truro and Falmouth, and residents in the Rural District are directed to either clinic depending on where they live.

Out of a total of 769 cases seen at these clinics during 1971, 2 positive and 2 suspicious cases were detected; out of these 4 cases 1 positive was a resident of the Rural District.

#### Geriatric - Preventive Services

Two elderly persons residing in the Rural District were found to be in need of care and attention requiring action under the National Assistance Act during the year; and were admitted to Barncoose Hospital.

Medical Loans of nursing and other aids. A supply of domiciliary aids for the incontinent is available through the Health Area Office, and other equipment required in the home such as bed-pans, urinals and bed rests are obtained through the British Red Cross Society. Walking aids of various design may also be obtained for temporary loan through the British Red Cross Society till the patient receive such permanent aids through the National Health Service.

#### Chiropody

St. Agnes area has a small clinic run on voluntary lines and the Chiropodist from Truro attends. The clinic is given a small subsidy from the County Council towards costs.

#### Hone Help Service

This Service is now administered by the Social Services Department. However, it may be of interest to know that out of a total of 602 cases receiving assistance in the whole of Health Area No. 3, 503 cases were over the age of 65 years.



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although no doubt much enjoyed by those attending, possibly the biggest "non-event" in my twenty-eight years as a Public Health Inspector in the Truro Rural District was the 1971 summer "pop" festival held in the parish of Feock.

A good deal of trouble and nuisance was anticipated and a code of conduct was drawn up with a view to minimising this, and it was accepted in its entirety by the organisers. In spite of this hardly any of our requirements were carried out, and only the fact that about a third of those expected to the one-day festival turned up, and no emergency occurred, made the lack of promised toilet facilities and safety measures less serious than it might otherwise have been.

Our first experience of this kind of gathering, small in numbers, duration and impact though it was, did nevertheless show a definite need for means to insist upon adequate provision of all necessary facilities. The ability to take proceedings for nuisance after the event is really not good enough.

Building work continues at an increasing level - new dwellings and extensions, and improvements with the aid of grants. So much is this the case that another Building Inspector was appointed and has proved a most useful addition to the staff.

Improvement Grants, meat inspection, and administration of the Building Regulations continue to occupy a great deal of the Department's time, all figures being up on last year. However, routine inspection in connection with food, water and general public health matters have been given as much attention as possible in addition to action on information received and complaints made.

I must thank your Consulting Engineer, Mr. Lane, for his notes on the progress of village sewerage schemes, and also Dr. Hingston for the support and advice which is always so readily given. To my staff I also give thanks and appreciation for the way they have helped to carry through the year's work.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

A. H. BENNETT

Chief Public Health Inspector

and Building Surveyor

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1971

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sewerage

The position regarding progress in the Village sewerage schemes for the year is as follows:-

1. Porthtowan & Mount Hawke Sewerage

Stage II of the scheme was commenced in May, 1971, and the scheme was substantially completed in December, 1971. It is anticipated that the whole scheme will be operational by Whitsun, 1972.

2. Cubert & Holywell Sewerage

Due to delays in land purchase this scheme did not go to tender until December, 1971. The successful Contractors were Messrs. Bazeleys of St St. Columb. An early start to the work is anticipated early in 1972.

3. Perranporth Sewerage - Stage II

The contract for this scheme was awarded to Messrs. W. H. Crotty of Roche and a start to the contract was made in May, 1971.

4. Perranwell Sewerage

The contract for this scheme was awarded to Messrs. Amalgamated Roadstone Construction Ltd., of Seton, Redruth, and a start to the contract was made in August, 1971.

5. Feock Sewerage

Subsequent to agreement with the City Council for acceptance of the area sewage for discharge to the City Council's Newham works, negotiations are proceeding for purchase of land for the sites of the pumping stations.

6. Ladock Valley Sewerage

Following approval in principle of this scheme by the Department of the Environment the Council are proceeding with the preparation of a detailed scheme.

7. Shortlanesend Sewerage

This scheme was completed and became operational in June, 1971.

8. St. Mawes Sewerage

The contract for this scheme was awarded to Messrs. F. W. Hunt (Cornwall) Ltd., of Redruth, and a start on the work was made in August, 1971. The Contact Stabilization Tank for the treatment of sewage was installed by the suppliers, Messrs. Satec Ltd., in October, 1971.

9. St. Just Sewerage

No further work was carried out on this scheme during 1971.



10. St. Agnes - Wheal Kitty Extension

This scheme was started in May, 1971, and completed in September, 1971.

11. Mylor Bridge Sewerage

Initial proposals were reported and examined in October 1971, for the enlargement and modernisation of the existing sewerage treatment works.

2. Sewerage Works

Changes have taken place in the system of routine maintenance; now four teams of two men each continue to give regular attention to twenty treatment works and 12 pumping stations.

3. Public Conveniences

No new conveniences were built, and the twenty owned by the Council continued to be maintained by part-time staff.

The large toilets at St. Mawes have a full-time female attendant in addition in the Summer months, as also do those on the Promenade car park at Perranporth. Day to day maintenance of the latter is a responsibility accepted by the Council, although they do not own this particular property.

It was decided to make provision for disabled persons at conveniences where this was possible and most likely to be needed, and tenders were sought for additional accommodation and facilities at St. Agnes, Perranporth, St. Mawes and Portscatho.

4. Cesspool Emptying

During the year 3,351 loads were taken from 1,688 cesspools or septic tanks. The Council have two cesspool emptying vehicles.

A new and larger (1,500 gals.) cesspool emptier was ordered.

5. Refuse Collection and Disposal

Refuse from the Rural District is disposed of by controlled tipping at Newlyn East, Bissoe and Gerrans.

The Council's three tips at Newlyn East, Bissoe and Gerrans continue to be used in rotation, and maintained by a single employee driving a wheeled shovel between Newlyn East and Bissoe, and a track machine which is kept on the Gerrans tip. The system works quite well, but suffers from the normal absence of official activity at certain days in the week when unknown individuals are liable to disturb or deposit refuse where they should not.

This particularly applies in the Bissoe area, but progress has been made towards the acquisition of land at Wheal Maid. It is intended that this new site will replace the one at Bissoe, and will be used on a full-time basis for controlled tipping, adjacent local authorities joining with us.



The Public Inquiry, referred to in last year's Report as having taken place in connection with the Council's application to use land at East Wheal Rose as a site for a refuse tip, resulted in conditional consent being given. Little action of any consequence was taken in 1971 to further the Council's proposals.

A new 12/35 Karrier "Musketeer" refuse collecting vehicle was put into service in early Summer, and the increased carrying capacity of the fleet enabled further improvements to be made in frequency of collection from a number of outlying and thinly populated areas - that is, from fortnightly to weekly.

#### 6. Salvage

No salvage scheme is in operation.

#### 7. Rodent Control

The Operator is provided with a small van and has inspected 290 private premises (other than farms under contract) in different parts of the District, and 250 were treated, usually with Warfarin. Sixteen sewerage systems were test baited; no serious infestation was found, but treatments were carried out where necessary.

Thirty-one visits were made to the Council's three refuse tips and to sewerage works, and the tips were regularly sprayed against fly infestation during the Summer.

One hundred and three contracts to the value of £857.90 were entered into for quarterly treatment of agricultural properties and some other business premises.

The rodent operator also carries out disinfection and fumigation of houses, <sup>and</sup> for a fee of £2 destroys bees and wasps nests. Rats and mice are destroyed on domestic property free of charge.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are eight licensed slaughterhouses and one knackers yard in the area. Slaughtering takes place in three of these on a large scale, much of the meat being sent out of the District and County. One hundred per cent inspection is carried out, the work occupying most of the time of two Inspectors.

Four new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream. Twelve samples were taken for examination by the Methylene Blue Test. Three were satisfactory (Grade I), while eight were slightly less so (Grade II) and one was in Grade III. Further visits and advice were given where samples were not up to standard.

No statutory action was taken against any food handlers. The majority of premises inspected were found to be clean and well appointed, but where suggestions or requests were found to be necessary - e.g., for the greater use of non-absorbent surfaces - there has always been a readiness to act upon them.

WATER SUPPLY

The Council's powers and responsibilities as a water undertaking passed to the newly-formed South Cornwall Water Board in the early part of 1968.

Most of the District has access to a main supply, and samples we have taken throughout the year have been of good bacteriological quality.

As might be expected, the quality of water from wells and springs is not always as good. There are very few public well supplies now left in the District, but a fair number of properties still rely on their own private supply.

No charge is made to anyone requesting a bacteriological analysis of his water supply. If it is found unfit advice is given on how to overcome the pollution, or to connect to a public main, though more often than not a mains connection cannot be made at reasonable expense. On occasions the Council give financial guarantees to the Water Board where small groups of houses need water and the Board cannot extend their main to serve them at an economic cost.

Five samples were taken for chemical analysis and 139 for bacteriological reports.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There are few offices in the real sense of the word in the Rural District. Most activity under this legislation is concerned with shops, and establishments often dealing in food and, therefore, coming under the control of the Food & Drugs Acts.

Only minor infringements of the Act were found and no prosecutions were considered necessary.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are 250 licensed caravan sites, the number of pitches on each site varying from one to several hundred. Most are used for holiday accommodation in the Summer months.

HOUSINGSlum Clearance

No Clearance Orders were made, houses being dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses in all appropriate cases.

Overcrowding

It was not found necessary to serve any formal notice to abate overcrowding.

Housing Advances

Seven loans to build houses were made by the Council and fifty-six for the purchase of existing property. Five loans were made for works of improvement.



Rent Act, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

New Building

Under the Building Regulations 1,017 plans were submitted for the Council's consideration.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	36
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	8
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	27

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ..	15
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year

## (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 39, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	1
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## (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners .. .. .	1
-----------------------	---

(b) By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	-
---	---

## (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	5
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## (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners .. .. .	5
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(b) By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	-
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## (c) Proceedings under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	4
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(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	4
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(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed as a result of Closing Orders or Undertakings under Sections, 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act .. .. .	8
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(4) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted .. .. .	1
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(5) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	28
(6) Number of temporary houses owned by Local Authority demolished	28
(d) Proceedings taken under Section 42, 43 and 44 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders ..	-
(2) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by Minister .. .. .	-
(3) Number of dwellinghouses included in Clearance Orders and Demolished .. .. .	-

#### HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 1957

##### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

##### (a) Discretionary

Number of applications received - dwellings .. .. .	90
Number of applications approved - dwellings .. .. .	66
Total approved expenditure .. .. .	£113,216.00
Total amount of grants approved .. .. .	£55,083.00

##### (b) Standard

Number of applications received - dwellings .. .. .	91
Number of applications approved - dwellings .. .. .	93
Total cost of work .. .. .	£43,392.00
Total amount of grants paid .. .. .	£16,185.00

These figures show a big increase over last year for Discretionary Grants - 50% up on applications.

A very great deal of time is now spent on checking applications and it is likely that staff changes will have to be made to cope with this additional work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

Premises inspected under Public Health Acts for other than Housing defects .. .. .	193
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning .. .. .	21
Sewer connections supervised .. .. .	69
Sewers and sewerage works .. .. .	72
Public Conveniences .. .. .	59
Refuse Collection and Disposal .. .. .	47
Food Premises (Food Hygiene Regs) .. .. .	193
Caravan Sites .. .. .	113
Re. Keeping of Animals .. .. .	27
Premises under the Petroleum Regulations ... .. .	39
Building Regulations .. .. .	4,253

NEW HOUSING

PARISH	By Local Authority		Total Completed in post-war period	
	Completed in 1971	Started in 1971	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise
St. Agnes	12	5	159	418
St. Allen	4	-	12	8
Chacewater	-	-	55	28
St. Clement	-	-	4	112
Cubert	-	-	14	45
Cuby	-	-	3	2
St. Erme	-	-	24	20
Feock	-	-	64	521
Gerrans	-	-	61	80
Gwennap	-	-	33	63
St. Just-in-Roseland	13	22	75	137
Kea	-	-	58	143
Kenwyn	-	-	44	194
Ladock	4	4	34	14
St. Michael Penkivel	-	-	-	5
Mylor	-	-	120	197
Newlyn East	-	-	58	52
Perranarworthal	-	-	36	140
Perranzabuloe	4	-	157	355
Philleigh	-	-	4	10
Probus	9	-	92	114
Ruanlanihorne	-	-	8	21
Tregony	-	-	34	25
Veryan	12	-	40	55
	58	31	1,189	2,759

MEAT INSPECTION

	CATTLE			Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves		
Number killed .. .. .	8,939	1,871	3,930	31,420	49,326
Number inspected .. .. .	8,939	1,871	3,930	31,420	49,326
All diseases except cysticercus and tuberculosis:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	3	30	36	134	143
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	3,131		4	1,423	2,156
Tuberculosis only:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	417
Cysticercus only:-					
(a) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	14	5	-	-	-
Gross weight of meat condemned	Estimated at 34 tons. 5 cwt.				



Cysticercus Bovis:-

Three visits were made to farm premises from which infected cattle had been sent for slaughter. No conditions were found which were of any significance in this respect.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

The opening of a wholesale food warehouse in the District has led to many more foods than usual being dealt with as unfit for human consumption. These are usually, and this year entirely, of the canned variety. Although the figures seem high they represent a small proportion of food handled, and all was surrendered voluntarily for destruction.

Number of Tins CondemnedWeight

(Meat, Fruit, Fish, Vegetables &amp; Milk)

2,271

2,386 lbs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## 1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	58	7	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
	60	7	6	-

## 2. Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.I.)	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	2	-









